mines is fixed in accordance with the relevant provisions of Colliery Control Order, 1945, for the purpose of determining the grade of a coal seam, a sample is drawn from a channel made in the coal seam. The shale band occuring in the seam if included in the channel sample if it is not considered, pickable, wherever the shale band occurring in the seam is thick enough and considered pickable|separable it is not included in the channel sample.

In mechanised opencast mining, the mine plan generally provides for separation of bands which are thick enough to be extracted separately depending on the bucket size of the machine, thickness of the band, thickness of the coal seam and other reisted geo-mining parameters.

Clearance to new coal-mines projects

764. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) how many new coal mining projects are cleared by Government during the period 1991-92, 1992-93 1993-94;

(b) the number of such projects which have been cleared by Government but not yet been taken by Coal India Limited; and

(c) the reasons of abnormal delay in implementing the project or clearance by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) The Government have sanctioned 9 new coal mining projects (including one expansion project) in Coal India Ltd. during the period 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94. These projects are in various stages of implementation.

(c) Generally, delays in implementation of coal mining projects are due to constraints in land acquisition, related rehabilitation problems, delays in equipment supply and turn-key execution and adverse geo-mining conditions. The Ministry of Coal have identified critical action areas for such projects and have asked the coal companies to take remedial measures.

The current procedure for srutiny and appraisal of new coal project costing above Rs. 50 crores involves considerable appraisal by various agencies in the Government. Clearance from environmental and forestry angles are also required before investment approval. In order to enable the coal companies to undertake preliminary activities like land acquisition, survey work etc. advance action plans are also sanctioned in specific cases depending upon the requirements. All efforts are made to expedite approval of coal projects within the overall financial resources for the Eighth Plan.

Shortage of coal in Gujarat State

765. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of domestic coal as well as for power generation in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal allocated to the State together with the percentage allocated for the tribal area of the State during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government propose to allocate higher quantity of coal to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) to (c) No supplies of soft coke could be made to Gujarat so far in 1994-95 although small quantities were being supplied during earlier years. The production of soft coke in the country is limited on account of restric-

tions imposed by various State Governments on its production due to pollution hazards. However, Coal India Limited (CIL) is in a position to supply CILCOKE being produced in Dhankuni Coal Complex which is a substitute of soft coke and is readily available. CIL also encourage setting up of special smokeless fuel Briquetting Units which produce even better domestic fuels. CIL is also in a position to supply steam coal for domestic purposes in lieu of soft coke.

As against the requirement of 11.78 million tonnes of coal intimated by Central Electricty Authority (CEA) for power houses for Gujarat State Electricity Board (GEB) for the year 1993-94, the total despatches were of the order of 10.87 million tonnes (provisional) showing percentage materialisation of 92.07 per cent. The total coal supplies during the period April-June 1994 to power houses of GEB were of the order of 3.106 million tonnes (provisional) as against a pro rata demand of 2.93 million tonnes which works out to 108 percent satisfaction. Coal companies are geared up to meet the full requirements of the power houses in the country including those of GEB.

कोयला खानों में दुर्घटना

766. **मौलाना अबैदुल्ला खान आजमी :** क्या **कोयला** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष अब तक देश में कोयला खानों में कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई और इनमें से प्रत्येक दुर्घटना कहां-कहां और कब-कब हुई ;

(ख) उक्त दुर्घटनाओं में से प्रत्येक में हुई क्षति का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के दिए जाने वाले मुआवजे का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के **राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजीत कुमार पांजा) :** (क) और (ख) चालू वर्ष (जनवरी–जन, 1994) के दौरान देश की कोयला खानों में मृतक/घायल हुए व्यक्तियों के संबंध में ब्यौरा प्रस्तुत करते हुए स्थल-वार/तारीख-वार मृतक दुर्घटनाएं विवरण में दी गई हैं (नीचे देखिए)

(ग) कामगार मुआवजा अधिनियम, 1923 में दिये गये उपबन्धों के अनुसार मुआवजे की राशि की संगणना की गई है तथा यह कामगार की आयु एवं मासिक आमदनी के आधार पर है । उपर्युक्त के अलावा मृतक के आश्रित को निम्नलिखित राशि का भुगतान किया गया है :

(1) अन्त्येष्टि व्यय 500/- रु०

(2) अनुग्रह राशि 10,000/- रु०

(3) बीमा योजना की राशि 15,000/- रु०

इसके अतिरिक्त मृतक के एक आश्रित को रोजगार की पेशकश भी की गई है।

विवरण

1994 (जून तक) के दौरान मृतक दुर्घटनाओं के ब्यौरे

क्र० सं०	खान का नाम	मालिक का नाम	तारीख	मृतक	घायल	स्थान	संक्षिप्त कारण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	सामला (आर)	ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड्स लि० (ई०कोल०लि०)	5-1-94	1	0	बीजो	रोप-हालेज